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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CHEYSSON EXPRESSES VIEWS ON NATIONAL, NAMIBIA SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7-9 Aug 83 p 11

[Text] Havana--"France and Cuba share the same opinion with regard to the presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola," French Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson asserted Saturday in Havana.

The head of French diplomacy said that the two countries agree on the solutions to conflicts in various parts of the world--namely, the Middle East, Namibia and Angola--"The last of which," he said, "should live in peace, for it has been at war ever since its independence."

Speaking at the end of a 3-day visit to Cuba, Cheysson also criticized U.S. and Honduran maneuvers in Central America.

"After approval of the Cancun declaration, I do not understand what those lavish aircraft carriers are doing in that area," he said.

He said that the governments of Havana and Paris supported the Cancun declaration inasmuch as "it is necessary for conflicts between neighboring countries to be resolved between themselves without interference or intrusion by the superpowers."

Claude Cheysson, the first minister of foreign affairs of France and the EEC to visit Cuba, concluded his 3-day visit convinced that "a political dialogue has got underway between the two countries which," he said, "are equally interested in defending their independence."

Identity of Objectives in Foreign Policy

He added that the distance created "little by little" between the two countries after 1959 "is becoming intolerable," since both have "the same objective in their foreign policy: defense of the independence, integrity and identity of the people."

Referring to the support given to Nicaragua by France and the EEC, the French minister of foreign affairs said that the support was financial and technical, "since," he said, "the Nicaraguan Government asked for no other."

During the entire press conference held at the conclusion of his visit, Claude Cheysson stressed the "points of compatibility" between the two governments.

"With different economic and political systems," he said Cuba and France can still carry on a dialogue, for they respect mankind and the dignity of the human being."

The French minister pointed out that "every country has the right to direct its own destiny and every state its own independence" and said that "Cuba's and France's will for defense and independence are one and the same."

"A great moment" was the term Cheysson applied to his meeting with Fidel Castro, asserting that "for a modest politician like myself, meeting a man whose name is recorded in history represents a great moment."

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CSO: 3442/329

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON RELATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 83 p 2

[Press Conference given by Ambassador Mari Iliescu by Eugenio Diogo:
"Romanian Ambassador Stresses Economic and Social Achievements During
39 Years of Revolution"]

[Excerpt] The Socialist Republic of Romania has always been at the side of the Angolan people during the difficult years of the struggle for independence, giving complete political, moral and material support. It warmly greeted the victory of the Angolan people and recognized the government created by the MPLA, establishing diplomatic relations with the new independent nation.

Romanian-Angolan economic cooperation has been expanded in the agricultural domain. Romanian technicians have been working in the Lucala agricultural company since 1979 and parcels of land were cleared to grow food crops needed by the people in that area.

The lumber industry and the railroads (Luanda Railroad) are other examples of cooperation between Angola and Romania. Currently, the Romanian company ROMPETROL is building oil storage facilities in Huambo, under a contract signed with Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company].

As for trade, Romania has exported tractors, farm equipment, cars, chemical products like fertilizers, seeds, shoes, tomato paste, textiles and medicines to Angola. In turn, Romania imports leather, cattle, sisal and other products from Angola. As far as it is possible, Romanian firms are interested in importing coffee, dried fish, cotton, lumber, iron ores and other agricultural, industrial and mining products. Hundreds of Angolans are completing their schooling in Romanian high schools and universities.

9479

CSO: 3442/330

LEADERS OF VARIOUS PROVINCES COMMENT ON FAPLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] With the slogan, "At the front and at the rear we are defending the fatherland threatened by international imperialism and its lackeys," the entire country commemorated the ninth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA); the principal ceremony was held in Sumbe.

Celebrations in the Provinces

In Cabinda, Provincial Commissioner Armando Dembo re-emphasized the need to upgrade military discipline within the FAPLA to improve the organization; he also appealed to the people to cooperate in the defense of the fatherland and stressed the need for all citizens to attach the highest priority to the defense of the territorial integrity.

"The Angolan Government is continuing to spend huge sums of foreign currency to purchase war materiel to safeguard our national integrity and sovereignty to the detriment of projects of socioeconomic development," Kwanza-Norte Party Coordinator Noe da Silva Saude said, in turn, during the celebration held in that province.

The official also stressed the need for greater mobilization of the people in the defense of the country and advised that the provincial government plans to take a series of drastic measures against any individuals who avoid fulfilling their mandatory military duty.

In Malanje

At the celebration held in Malanje Province, Col Ludy Kissassunda, the highest local official, first spoke of the country's political and military situation and then appealed to the people to increase production and productivity as the way to safeguard the achievements already made.

"In the defense of the democratic and popular state, the FAPLA is characterized as a predominantly people's army, fully identified with the interests and aspirations of the people," Kundy Paihama, the highest official in Benguela Province, said at the ceremony held in Lobito.

In Huila, Provincial Commissioner Mariano Puko emphasized the need to strengthen the combative capability of the FAPLA which already neutralized the enemy attacks against the national territory.

Lieutenant Colonel Kianda, commander of the troops of the fifth region, in turn, criticized acts of destruction against the property of the national army and certain violations of the military regulations.

In Namibe Province, the celebration of FAPLA Day was presided over by Provincial Commissioner Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga) who gave a brief report on the proclamation of the National Army. "The combatants of the FAPLA," he said, "should respect the people and scrupulously carry out all the directives of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, commander in chief of the FAPLA." At the end of the celebration a brief ceremony was held at the tomb of the unknown soldier, and a wreath was placed on the monument.

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CSO: 3442/329

ANGOP COMMENTS ON REPORTED SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON CANGAMBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial by ANGOP: "South African Attack on the Village of Cangamba"]

[Text] The aggressor forces of the apartheid regime had to intervene again openly against the RAP [People's Republic of Angola], since the puppet bands and mercenaries in its hire could not complete their missions assigned by Pretoria.

The air attack Saturday by the South African Air Force against the village of Cangamba shows that the South African boss had to act since its servants were not up to the tasks.

This action once again exposes established facts that the anti-RPA propaganda has manipulated insistently recently. This is a matter, for example, of enemy action deep into Angolan territory, only possible with direct South African support.

Pretoria's air force attacked approximately 500 km into Angolan territory to try to compensate for the defeat of the puppet forces there, thus openly and directly assuming command of the major operation against Cangamba.

According to reliable sources, the South African Air Force tried, by this act, to destroy tons of military supplies left on the ground by the joint puppet and mercenary forces crushed by the Angolan Army.

Certainly, it is no coincidence that this materiel is from South Africa and NATO and that the South African attack came so rapidly that Angolan intelligence could not collect this evidence.

The racist high command appears to have learned a lesson from the defeat in Cangamba--its proteges must be better protected with its considerable means and that is exactly what they are doing now. The racist troops are concentrated south of Mavinga and Vila Nova de Armada and a little east of Caiundo, in Kuando-Kubango Province.

In Cunene Province, the regular South African troops occupying southern Angola are reinforcing their positions, mainly in the Xangongo, Evele and N'Giva areas and an estimated 10,000 men are involved in this troop movement.

Pretoria's occupying troops are reinforcing the cover for the withdrawal of the groups used to attack deep into the RPA, groups which were put to reckoning from Cangamba.

While the puppets and mercenaries are quickly taking refuge behind the advanced South African lines in Angola, the regular troops and the air force of apartheid prepare to act on their own, not leaving their credits in foreign hands.

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CSO: 3442/330

ANGOLA

FLEC REPORTEDLY INTENSIFYING STRUGGLE IN CABINDA

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 22 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] It was learned from a reliable source in Brazzaville that reinforcements of military materiel, apparently intended for antiguerrilla warfare in Cabinda, were moved early in August through Congo, where approximately 2,000 Cuban soldiers are permanently based.

The same source added that the shipment of this materiel, originating from Cuba and brought through the port of Pointe Noire, is linked to the intensification of combat in that enclave between FLEC and Angolan and Cuban forces in recent weeks.

A former Portuguese territory having common borders both with Congo and with Zaire, Cabinda was unilaterally annexed by Luanda in 1975.

FLEC, a movement created in 1963, never acknowledged that the old statute of Cabinda, rich in oil, manganese, phosphates and diamonds, had ever given Luanda any annexation rights, all the more so in view of the fact that the two territories are not geographically connected. The Cabindas invoke the statute of the Portuguese Protectorate.

Since then, FLEC has engaged in an armed struggle, frequently forgotten but ruthless, against the powers ruling Angola which are militarily supported by Havana.

At present FLEC claims that it has totally freed two-thirds of Cabinda's territory, and that it has the active complicity of the population in the western portion of the area controlled by Luanda. Thus, according to FLEC, the MPLA army, harassed by the guerrillas, now merely lives entrenched in cities near the Atlantic coast, one of which is the capital, Tchiowa (population 20,000).

In a document received in Brazzaville, FLEC refers in particular to the paralysis in the economic centers under Luanda control, with the exception of the gear belonging to Gulf Oil, an American company exploring Cabinda's off-shore oil deposits, which has special security protection.

FLEC's objective is to regain the entire Cabinda enclave from its bases in the forested eastern regions. Since last May the fighters have multiplied their "lightning strikes" against enemy positions.

COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The launching of the ship, "Kahama," built by the Mondego naval shipyard, marks the beginning of a cooperative venture between the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and Portugal in naval construction, according to a statement made yesterday in Figueira da Foz by Helder Mingas, charge d'affaires of the Angolan Government in Lisbon.

Helder Mingas, who attended the ceremony together with Antonio Octavio Van-Dunen, director general of Cabotang, emphasized RPA's desire to develop bilateral cooperation with the Portuguese state in the interest of the two governments and peoples.

The construction of the "Kahama" is part of a contract signed between the Angolan firm, Cabotang, and the Mondego shipyard which plans to supply RPA with two coastal vessels for general cargo. The two vessels will cost Angola about \$3,100,000.

The "Kahama" will still be kept at the shipyard for final finishing and tests for seaworthiness; it will then receive a cargo and a crew of 12 Angolan men for the trip to Luanda.

With a length of about 53 meters, the ship has a maximum capacity of 1,000 tons of general cargo or fuel. At the launching ceremony, the "Kahama" was christened by Rosa Maria Rodrigues Mingas.

The Mondego naval shipyard has already begun the construction of the second unit, whose launching date has not yet been scheduled. This is the first contract in naval construction signed between Angola and Portugal. The agreement was signed on 28 July 1982.

Nuno Nascimento, manager of the Portuguese firm, said on this occasion: "This ceremony was highly significant for our firm inasmuch as this unit, the first of two, represents the first order given to a Portuguese shipyard by RPA.

"It was certainly a ceremony of great significance which we attended. Of great significance not only for the Mondego naval shipyard but also for our country," Nuno Nascimento said.

Cabotang is now operating with a fleet of nine ships which amply handle all domestic freight transportation, thus playing an important role in RPA's transportation network.

To strengthen its fleet, Cabotang invited international bidding for the construction of two more vessels of the ferryboat type. The Mondego shipyard immediately presented its bid for the construction of these units and was awaiting the necessary authorization from the Portuguese Government for approval of the financing.

In addition to various business people from Figueira da Foz, the ceremony was attended by Soares Gomes, director general of Portuguese industry, representing his government.

The Mondego shipyard is located in Figueira da Foz, 42 km from Coimbra. It builds fishing boats, barges, dredges, river boats, floating cranes, freighters, tankers, battleships and tugboats.

The company was established on 29 September 1944 and now employs 300 workers and 8 engineers. To-date, it has built about 201 vessels of various types. The Mondego shipyard is an offshoot from the firm, Lusitania, founded in 1906 by a group of Portuguese who devoted their efforts to fishing, especially codfish.

It is one of Portugal's oldest naval construction firms and already has a good reputation in circles connected with the merchant marine on the European level.

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DIFFICULTIES IN MARKETING CORN IN KUANDA-KUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Luis Francisco, the interim director of ENCODIPA, [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products] recently announced that 9.5 tons of corn worth 143,000 kwanzas were marketed since the beginning of the marketing phase, from 15 May 1983 until July 1983.

The major difficulties during this process were linked to the permanent lack of basic goods which the peasants claim are essential to continue harvesting, such as sugar, salt, fish and soap, for example. In addition, there is no transportation to move the products from the fields to the city and vice-versa. The principal crops in this harvest are corn, "massambala," "massango," manioc, fruits and vegetables.

The provincial delegation for domestic trade plays a major role in this harvest as the principal supplier of products for exchange even though it encounters some difficulties.

In Kuanda-Kubango, the municipalities of Kuchi, Kuito-Kuanvale and the commune of Missombo are the areas primarily involved in the harvest although the access roads to the trading areas are in complete disrepair.

ENCODIPA has 25 employees who have not received their wages for 8 months, a fact that the director cannot fully explain because he is new to the company.

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CSO: 3442/330

NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED OFF NORTHERN COAST

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Luanda--The National Angolan Fuel Company (SONANGOL) reported a new discovery of oil off the northern coast of Angola.

In a press release, SONANGOL announced that "Veado Um," a test well in block three, found a layer of creses [?] impregnated with oil in the oligocene, which produced about 3,000 barrels of oil a day during the tests.

"Veado Um" well is located 30 km south of "Palanca" well and 13 km south-southeast of "Pacaca" well in block three, at a water depth of 106 meters.

The company added that interpretation studies are being done to decide whether further work will be needed to evaluate the potential of this new discovery.

Moreover, SONANGOL also reported that in block three, after discovering oil in "Pacaca" well as previously reported, a second test drilling, "Pacaca Three" was made and hit oil at the same level as the Pinda Inferior in the northern part of the structure.

This drilling, done at a water depth of 87 meters, is located about 6.5 kilometers from "Pacaca Um" and "confirms the importance of this discovery."

Block three is operated by ELF-Aquitaine Angola under a contract splitting production between SONANGOL and a group of companies made up of ELF-Aquitaine Angola (50 percent), Mobil (25 percent), AGIP (15 percent), INA Naftaplin and Naftagas (5 percent each).

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CSO: 3442/325

THREE ACCORDS SIGNED WITH TANZANIA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Three cooperation agreements in the field of oil and banking were signed early yesterday evening in the majestic hall of the National Bank of Angola, at the conclusion of a 4-day visit by a delegation from the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by Al-Noor Kassum, minister of Water and Energy.

The first agreement, which provides for cooperation in the oil industry between SONANGOL and its Tanzanian sister company, the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation, [TPDC] was signed by Herminio Escorcio, director-general of SONANGOL and N'Dungo S. N'Barongo, director-general of the TPDC, for Tanzania.

The Angolan Minister of Energy and Petroleum, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, and his Tanzanian counterpart, Al-Noor Kassum, signed a cooperation agreement memorandum stipulating the development of cooperation between Angola and Tanzania in other economic areas.

The third cooperation agreement in banking, which establishes norms for future cooperation between Angola and Tanzania in the field of finance, was signed by Al-Noor Kassum, head of the Tanzanian delegation, and Augusto Teixeira de Matos, the Angolan deputy minister for finance and governor of the National Bank of Angola [BNA].

Al-Noor Kassum, minister of Water and Energy for Tanzania, and Augusto Teixeira de Matos, as governor of the BNA, also signed a special agreement for cooperation between the national banks of the two countries.

Speech by the Oil Minister

In his statement at the end of the ceremony to sign the agreements, Angolan Energy and Oil Minister Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem expressed his satisfaction at seeing the ties of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the United Republic of Tanzania further strengthened.

The Tanzanian minister was honored yesterday at a luncheon offered by the director-general of SONANGOL, and he was received by Maria Mambo Cafe, secretary of the Central Committee for Economic and Social Matters.

Final Communique

At the conclusion of the visit by Tanzanian Minister of Water and Energy, Al-Noor Kassum, who has now left the country, a final communique was released.

The communique says that during the Tanzanian delegation's visit, matters of common interest were examined, and Angolan cooperation in the area of finance was agreed on, as was the possibility of developing trade, particularly in regard to selling crude oil to Tanzania.

During his visit, the visiting minister was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, President of the Republic.

During the Tanzanian delegation's stay, visits were made to Quenguela Norte and Soyo oil fields, where the Tanzanian delegation was able to see the work done to achieve high levels of production and productivity in the oil industry.

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BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION--The delegation from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with African and Asian Nations, which was recently in Angola, returned to its country after a visit of friendship and solidarity to discuss work and cooperation issues shared by the two countries. During his stay in Angola, the minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan who headed the delegation emphasized the Soviet Union's support for the struggle of the African people, and particularly for Angola and the other Front Line countries. Abdurazakov praised the work that the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the People (LAASP) has been doing and expressed the hope that it will further expand and develop so as to contribute even more to maintaining peace and well-being in Africa and the world. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 83 p 1] 9805

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--On Wednesday the Spanish Council of Ministers approved the agreement for economic and commercial cooperation between Spain and Angola, according to an AFP report. According to that news agency, the agreement will enable Spain to maintain its economic and commercial relations with Angola after Spain becomes a member of the European Economic Community (EEC). It is worth noting that Angola was Spain's seventh largest African supplier, furnishing 4 percent of the goods Spain imported from the African continent. Spain in turn is the fourteenth largest supplier for Angola. In 1981, Angola imported about \$15.4 million worth of Spanish products. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Aug 83 p 2] 9805

AMBASSADOR TO USSR, OTHERS DISMISSED--On Thursday, the Angolan Chief of State and Government, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, dismissed the Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union, Luis Doku Paulo de Castro. He had been ambassador since 27 September 1980. In another decree, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed Luis Doku Paulo de Castro as Provincial Commissioner of Lunda-Sul. The president of the party and the republic dismissed, for reasons of expediency, the provincial commissioners of Lunda-Sul, Jose Cesar Augusto "Kiluanji," and of Moxico, Celestino Tchinhama "Faisca," both members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. These provincial commissioners had been in office since 9 June 1981. In another decree, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos appointed

Pedro Mutinde to the post of provincial commissioner of Cunene; he was formerly the deputy provincial commissioner of that province. Alberto de Almeida was named deputy provincial commissioner of Luanda. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Aug 83 p 1] 9805

LITERACY CAMPAIGN--About 764 persons in Kazengo Municipality, Kwanza-Norte Province have been taught to read, according to a report made by the Municipal Literacy Commission to a meeting evaluating the activities conducted during the ninth stage of this campaign. The meeting, which was held in the city of N'Dalatando, noted that the results were not as good as for the previous campaign, mainly as a result of a lack of interest on the part of some business heads, and leaders and it recommended that volunteer literacy teams be formed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 83 p 2] 9805

EEC DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation from the European Economic Community (EEC) has been in the Province of Namibe since Tuesday, to present the donations to the fishing industry of the People's Republic of Angola made by that international organization, according to an ANGOP report. During its stay, the delegation from the European Economic Community will visit some production units under the Ministry of Fisheries, including Aran, Namibe and Angola Livre, in the process of being overhauled, located in the Municipality of Tombua. It will be accompanied by the national director of the processing industry for the Ministry of Fisheries, Mateus Ingles. These units freeze fish and manufacture oil and fish meal. The EEC delegation is made up of Pim Clakd and Wroberp Fteimmiver, [as published] an EEC commissioner, as well as businessmen from 10 member countries. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jul 83 p 1] 9805

PORTUGUESE VISA IN DEMAND--In the last month alone, the Portuguese Embassy in Luanda granted Angolan citizens more than 5,500 entry visas for Portugal, ANGOP learned yesterday from an embassy source. A Portuguese Embassy spokesman went on to say that the persistent rumors about a call card being required for Angolans to obtain visas had no foundation. The Portuguese Embassy is now issuing about 250 visas a day. According to the embassy spokesman, it is impossible to increase this rate, since many embassy employees are on vacation at this time. The long lines of people waiting to obtain visas at the Embassy are attributed to the fact that Angolan prefer to take their holidays abroad at this time of year. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 83 p 1] 9805

CSSR DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--The Czech delegation from the Committee for Solidarity with African and Asian Nations left Luanda yesterday morning, Tuesday, following a 3-day visit to Angola. This was the first leg of a trip that will take it to Mozambique and then Zimbabwe. The Czech Committee for Solidarity with African and Asian Nations met on Monday with the leaders of the LAASP (Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with the People). During the meeting they discussed aspects of mutual cooperation. The following Angolans attended the meeting: LAASP Vice-Presidents

Abilio Gomes, Roques Tchiende and Moreira Bastos, and the Secretary General of the League, Joaquim Cabral. On the Czech side were Milislav Vacik, vice-president of the National Committee of the Czech Socialist Republic, who headed the delegation, and Martin Ajan, a member of the Czech Solidarity Committee. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Aug 83 p 1] 9805

GOODS MISAPPROPRIATED AT CABINDA PORT--At least 2 tons of various merchandise were found in the possession of stevedores, during a careful and efficient check made last Wednesday night by the police at Cabinda Port. Medicine, tomatoes, oil, butter, soap, beans, milk, and tinned sardines imported from Portugal were misappropriated during the unloading of one of the ships carrying goods which is currently in Cabinda for unloading. The stevedores, who have been doing this already for some time, pilfer the goods to sell them on the black market in the province or to smuggle them across Angola's borders with the Republic of Congo or Zaire. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 83 pp 1, 2] 9805

CSO: 3442/325

TWO-DAY SEMINAR ON NATIONAL MILITARY SERVICE HELD

Implementation of NMS Proclamations

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Aug 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] A two-day seminar attended by representatives of mass organisations, professional associations and government departments opened here at the Ambassador Theatre yesterday to discuss ways of implementing in the capital the Proclamations on the National Military Service, the Military Commissariat and the Territorial People's Militia.

The discussions in the seminar would be based on briefings that would be given to the participants on various aspects of the proclamations.

The seminar, which is being attended by officials of the Addis Ababa City Council, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth and Women's Associations (REYA/REWA), zonal and district COPWE committees, 25 Higher Urban Dwellers' Associations (UDA), primary COPWE committees, revolution defence squads, UDA, REYA, and REWA chairmen in 284 Kebeles and members of professional associations, was opened by Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE representative for Addis Ababa and COPWE Central Committee member.

Comrade Lemma said it was essential that people properly understood the essence and objective of the National Military Service but that, at the same time, concerted effort is being made in the capital to give a wrong impression of the scheme and to denigrate it. The anti-NMS campaign is particularly directed at youth it was noted.

The task of defending the nation's unity and territorial integrity and the Revolution cannot and should not be left to the Revolutionary Armed Forces but must be shared by the broad masses and all patriots, Comrade Lemma pointed out. He said it was inconceivable that any one portion of the population should bleed and die in the defence of the Motherland while others wallow in the peace and stability made possible by the martyrs.

Comrade Lemma commended the post-revolution role of the citizens of Addis Ababa but noted that they should be prepared for the decisive chapter of the struggle lying ahead. He reiterated the responsibility of the Addis Ababa population in the implementation of the National Military Service scheme and said that in this task the role of the Addis Ababa REYA was pivotal.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Lt. Commander Mezegebe Worke, COPWE Central Committee alternate member and Addis Ababa Commissar, stressed the need for instituting a National Military Service to defend the gains of the Revolution, build a sound socialist economy and make communism a reality in the country.

The two-day seminar is being chaired by Comrade Zewde Teklu, Chairman of the Addis Ababa City Council and Mayor of the capital.

Closing Ceremony

ADDIS ABABA THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 83 pp 1, 8

[Text]

The seminar organized for representatives of mass and government organizations in Addis Ababa in connection with the implementation of the Proclamations on National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia wound up here yesterday.

Comrades representing COPWE gave briefing and explanation on the historical background of the Proclamation and its aims of defending the gains of the Revolution and guaranteeing the establishment of the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia and an invincible popular defence force.

The Seminar held at the Ambassador Theatre was closed by Comrade Zewde Teklu, Mayor of Addis Ababa.

Organized by the office of the Addis Ababa Commissariat the seminar was attended by more than 1300 comrades.

Speaking at the Closing ceremony Comrade Zewde recalled that when the Motherland, which for generations defended its freedom and integrity through the sacrifices borne by the

forbears, was engaged in a war with internal and external enemies coordinated by imperialism, the representatives of urban dwellers' associations accepted the call of the Motherland and left behind an indelible history of heroism.

Comrade Zewde also noted the rallies staged by the urban dwellers in support of the Proclamation on National Military Service.

Comrade Zewde pointed out that a great deal is expected of the office-bearers and the members of REYA in the realization of the National Military Service, which besides ensuring the defence of the country enables the youth to participate in economic development, creation of a new socialist culture as well as in the struggle for party formation and proletarian internationalism. Present at the closing ceremony were Lt. Commander Mezegebe Worke, alternate member of the Central Committee of COPWE and Military Commissar of Addis Ababa and members of the office of the commissariat.

CSO: 3400/1919

REWA CONGRESS ISSUES STATEMENT, ADOPTS A SIX-POINT RESOLUTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The four-day congress of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA) wound up its sessions yesterday by issuing a statement and adopting a six-point resolution. reactionary forces, the participants said.

Since it is through the realisation of socialism that the equality of women could be attained, the women of Revolutionary Ethiopia attach special significance to the struggle being waged for socialist economic construction, the statement of the REWA Congress declared.

In this connection, the REWA participants resolved to pay every sacrifice to strengthen the struggle towards the construction of socialism.

The statement of the REWA Congress viewed with pride the present decisive stage attained through the sacrifices of the heroic Revolutionary Army and through the participation of the broad masses. The importance of further organization and the strengthening of the Revolutionary struggle was noted in the statement particularly in view of the conspiracies of international imperialism, which, the statement added, is rallying reactionaries to arrest the freedom movement of the world's oppressed peoples.

The REWA Congress participants expressed firm confidence in the Revolutionary Leadership and COPWE. They said that the steps taken and the strategies charted out by the leading political organization, COPWE, are based on the objective reality and are, therefore, scientific and accurate.

The participants further emphasized the crucial part women of Revolutionary Ethiopia play at this particular time of party formation by enhancing their participation in different spheres.

To make women carry out their historic responsibilities, their organization, REWA, must be continuously strengthened, said the Congress participants in their statement. It was pointed out that the organization of women must be stepped up so that action plans would be translated into deeds and the gains of the Revolution would benefit women considerably.

The statement further reiterated the solidarity of REWA with peace-loving forces and socialist countries to avert the threat of a nuclear war and to increase the support extended to liberation movements.

In its six-point resolution, the Second REWA congress viewed with satisfaction the endeavours made in expanding REWA's membership and

stressed the work that was yet to be accomplished in this field to further strengthen the organisation. It urged that executive bodies at different levels must strive and take appropriate steps to this end.

The resolution also noted the measures taken by executive bodies of REWA at different levels to implement the decisions of the Second COPWE Congress in connection with women's affairs and urged REWA bodies and members to continue giving special attention to this area.

A number of proposals were made by the REWA Congress to enhance socialist construction. The resolution called for the strengthening of the co-operation of REWA with mass organisations, the continuation of the work to create trained manpower, to ensure the development of the participation of women both in rural and urban centres in the on-going economic construction, and particularly to step up their participation in the presently flourishing producers' co-operatives and thereby increase productivity.

The resolution of the Second REWA Congress also emphasised the impact of social ills inherited from the feudo-bourgeois system on the well being of women, and observing that the steps taken for improvement in this area up to now were encouraging, recommended a number of measures such as the creation of favourable conditions for women so that they would fulfil their responsibilities as producers, as patriots and mothers, the expansion of kindergartens, the alleviation of the problems of unemployment, prostitution and illiteracy, as well as the intensification in the field of training cadres, who have both skills and ideological

knowledge.

The resolution expressed appreciation for the sacrifices paid by the heroic Revolutionary Army and noted the care that should be given to families of campaigners and the efforts that should be made to implement the National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia to further reinforce the country's defence force.

In connection with foreign relations, the resolution indicated the significant results attained to popularise REWA at international level as well as to project the correct picture of the Ethiopian Revolution to the outside world and stressed the need for intensifying REWA activities at international forums as well as to consolidate its links with REWA's counter-parts in socialist countries and within the African continent and with liberation movements.

The resolution further urged that unstinted effort should be exerted alongside socialist and peace-loving forces for the maintenance of peace.

The Second REWA Congress was closed by Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member and Head of the Organisational Department of COPWE.

Present at the closing ceremony were Comrade Teka Tulu, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member, ministers and COPWE Central Committee members.

In his closing statement, Comrade Legesse said that the Congress occupies a special place as it was being held at a time when all revolutionaries and the broad masses are striving for the implementation of the programmes set by COPWE for the 10th anniversary celebration of the Revolution.

The Congress is a historical one as it passed a resolution that would enable women to take part in any area of endeavour in the effort to realize the party of the working people, Comrade Legesse observed.

Comrade Legesse noted that the establishment of REWA has created a favourable forum for the co-ordinating of the struggle of women and further recalled the sacrifices borne by women in the trying days when they were even loosely organized. He made note of the necessity of organization and said that REWA, which was established in the wake of the formation of COPWE, has made significant achievements and scored important victories.

Comrade Legesse recounted the activities undertaken by REWA to raise the political consciousness of women and said that REWA was able to strengthen itself from day to day on the basis of the directives issued by the Revolutionary Government and COPWE.

Comrade Legesse further pointed out the notable participation of women in the literacy campaign, which, he described, as exemplary and said that its experiences in this regard were encouraging. He also noted the support of the Revolutionary Government to train women in various vocations and REWA's strengthening of relations with its counterparts in socialist countries.

Comrade Legesse said that the new office bearers are expected to strengthen the role of women in the areas of production in the country's development endeavour. He also said that the effort of opening institutions in the field of production would continue. He urged the elected office

bearers to strive and develop their creativity to open up new possibilities to do away with unemployment and prostitution.

Comrade Legesse also noted that REWA should continue its efforts in the National literacy drive until the women of Socialist Ethiopia are freed from illiteracy. He reminded the new REWA leadership of the onerous and historic responsibility entrusted to them in the implementation of the National Military Service and the Territorial people's militia. The task devised by the Congress to strengthen REWA chapters at all levels should also been given proper consideration, Comrade Legesse pointed out.

Speaking earlier Comrade Tiruwork Wakeyo, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of the Women's Affairs Section in COPWE's Organizational Department, noted the achievements of REWA under the guidance of COPWE and gave an account of the REWA strengthening processes set in motion two months ago, which, Comrade Tiruwork described as a successful venture in providing a more centralized direction at this period marking the last phase of party formation.

Comrade Tiruwork stated that the success of the Second Congress is to be gauged by the implementation of the guidelines issued and the resolution passed by the Congress, and when REWA members employ their experience for the efficient working of their association.

The new REWA Chairperson, Comrade Asegedetch Bezuneh, speaking at the closing session pledged on behalf of the new office-bearers to discharge the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the new office sincerely, honestly and

with Revolutionary spirit.

Comrade Asegedetch thanked all those who laboured day and night for the success of the Congress and those who sent messages of support and solidarity.

Meanwhile, mass organizations and government departments, presented in aid various useful materials to REWA in connection with its Second Congress.

The donors were the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, the All-Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU), and the Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Cooperation (EDDC).

In another development members of the Second Congress of REWA Wednesday watched performances staged at the national theatre. The show was presented by the artistic troupes of the National Theatre and the Patriotic Association.

Present at the show, which was sponsored by Addis Ababa REWA, were Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Culture and Sports Affairs and COPWE Central Committee member, COPWE Central Committee members and zonal COPWE representatives of Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, women associations of three countries, the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) and the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee yesterday conveyed messages of support and solidarity with REWA in connection with the Second Congress.

The messages of support from the women's committee of the Soviet Union, the democratic Federation of Women of the German Democratic Republic, the National Association of Women of Algeria, Women's Interna-

tional Democratic Federation (WIDF) and of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee were read out to the Congress.

The associations in their messages of support noted the role of Ethiopian women under REWA in the building of the new socialist order and the joint struggle waged by REWA and its counterparts for peace and disarmament.

Meanwhile, the Central Council of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women Association (REWA) held its sixth regular meeting and elected yesterday a nine-member executive committee out of 30 members elected by the Second REWA Congress Wednesday.

The Executive Committee of REWA then held its meeting and elected Comrade Asegedetch Bezuneh, the former REWA Secretary General as Chairman of the Association.

Comrade Tsahai Kelemu from Gojjam was elected Deputy Chairman of REWA and Comrade Tewabetch Takele from Shoa regional REWA Secretary-General of REWA former REWA Executive Committee member, Comrade Tsion Dessie was elected Deputy Secretary of REWA.

The former Chairman of the Central Control Committee of REWA, Comrade Negat Mengesha, and Comrade Zenebetch Tiruneh, Comrade Feleketch Kebede, Comrade Bahrde Shibeshi and Comrade Aster Berhane-Selassie, former REWA Executive Committee members, were re-elected Executive Committee members.

The former Deputy Chairman of REWA, Comrade Abebu Kefle was elected Chairman of the REWA Central Control Committee and Comrade Senkinesh Habte-Wolde formerly Secretary of the Committee and Comrade Asefash Beyene, Executive Committee member of the Addis Ababa

REWA, were elected members of the Central Control Committee.

Prior to the election of the REWA Executive Committee, the Central Council of REWA approved the internal directives of the council. The meeting was attended by the group of 30 comrades elected by the Congress Wednesday out of the 51 nominated candidates, chairpersons of regional REWA and REWA Control Committees, workers' women committees, 11 representatives and heads of women's association affairs of regional COPWE offices.

CSO: 3400/1919

BRIEFS

EXTENSIVE FLOOD DAMAGE--Floods have been taking toll of human life and causing property destruction in various parts of the country. In Simaja district of Gayint province, Gondar region, two people were reportedly carried away by floods which also killed about 100 domestic animals. The bodies of the two individuals whose identity was not disclosed have been recovered. In neighbouring Tach-Gayint district, six cattle were similarly killed. Meanwhile, in Kemkem district of Libo province, also Gondar region, floods killed some 402 domestic animals and inundated a 75-hectare plot completely destroying standing crop. Thirteen head of cattle were likewise killed as a result of the floods in Wobera province. Farther afield in Hararghe, torrential rains accompanied by hailstorm destroyed 18 dwelling units and various infrastructure. The total loss incurred was estimated at over 40,000 birr. Provisional shelters have been made available to victims whose houses were totally destroyed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 83 p 8]

ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER INSTITUTES--The Commission for Higher Education announced here yesterday that higher education institutes in the country would receive a total of 6,620 students for diplomas and degree courses in the coming academic year. The breakdown would be 3,810 candidates for degree and 2,810 for diploma courses. Among prospective degree candidates, 2,999 are to be regular, 250 quota and 561 private students. Those registering for diploma courses would be 942 regular, 750 quota and 1,118 private students. Comrade Mohamed Nuru, chairman of the 1976 academic year recruitment and placement committee within the commission, disclosed that admission requirements would include 2.6 of grade point average of Ethiopian School Leaving Certificate Examination for regular, and 2.4 for quota students seeking admission to degree courses. Those joining diploma courses, meanwhile, will have to score 2.6, 2.4 and 2.2 of GPA for private, quota and regular students, respectively. Quotas would be allotted to provinces and districts in various administrative regions and the candidates have to show that they come from a peasant or a workers family or from a member of the armed forces and having active participation in youth associations. Private students would also be required to submit recommendation letters from former employees, which would enable them to join the different institutes after passing the entrance tests. Supporting documents will be required of those candidates claiming to be unemployed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Aug 83 p 1]

ETHIO-VIETNAMESE SEMINAR--The three-day joint Ethio-Vietnamese seminar where delegation members from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Ethiopian Agricultural experts and heads of the COPWE's cooperative affairs of the 14 regions exchanged experiences, wound up here yesterday. Closing the seminar, held at the auditorium of the Ministry of Agriculture, Comrade Aklu Girgire, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, said that the Vietnamese delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Dang, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Vietnam, had imparted valuable experiences on the objectives, organization and guidance of cooperatives to their Ethiopian counterparts. The Permanent Secretary noted the fledgling state of cooperative activities in Ethiopia at present and added that this represented, however a very encouraging beginning. He stressed the complex task ahead and said that the exchange of experiences between the two countries were essential for the economic and social development of the peoples of the two countries. Speaking on his part Comrade Dang said that this first exchange of experiences would lay a strong foundation for the joint future cooperation between the agricultural ministries of the two countries. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 4]

AGARFA TRAINING CENTRE--A total of 1,045 peasants selected from all 14 administrative regions are currently pursuing courses in modern agriculture at the Multi-purpose Peasants' Training Centre at Agarfa, Bale region, Zena Gibrina, a monthly publication of the Ministry of Agriculture in its recent issue. The centre, which is the leading institution of its kind in the country, was inaugurated last September by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The centre opened its doors to trainees nearly seven months ago. The participants studying at the centre were drawn from kebele peasants' associations, service and producers' cooperatives around the country. The courses offered at present cover agricultural and natural resources development, development of animal resources and co-operative and agricultural management. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 83 p 7]

DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN CHILALO--ASSELA (ENA)--A total of 191 service, producers' and handicraft co-operatives are operating in Chilalo province, Arssi region, and are thereby laying down the structure for socialist economic construction. Comrade Sori Dendena, Head of the Provincial COPWE Co-operative Affairs, said that of the total 84 are producers' co-operatives, 81 service producers' co-operatives and 26 handicraft producers' co-operatives. The peasant producers' co-operatives in the province possess 6,172 plough oxen and 16 tractors which they employ to cultivate 13,480 hectares. It was pointed out that some 30 of these co-operatives are at the Malba level and 54 at the Wolba level. The service producers' co-operatives are known to command a capital of 8,812,708 birr. Meanwhile, the handicraft producers co-operatives which altogether have 12,080 members possess a capital of over 1.6 million, according to Comrade Sori. A total of 65 of these institutions--11 peasants producers' co-operatives, 42 service producers' co-operatives and six handicraft producers' co-operatives have received legal personalities. With reference to a brick factory which employs 76 workers, Comrade Sori said that the factory is producing over 30,000 bricks annually which are used for the construction of peasant villages. In Gedeb Assassa district in Chilalo province, there are 11

peasant villages which were established by the government. The 4,696 peasants within the villages are engaged in cultivating over 46,000 hectares with 10 tractors and over 4,600 plough oxen, it was stated by Comrade Sorl. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Aug 83 p 6]

DISTRICT BORDER PROBLEMS--ZUWAI (ENA)--District administrators and police commanders in contiguous Shoa, Sidamo, Arssi and Bale regions held a day-long meeting in Genale this week to seek solutions to problems prevailing in their common borders. The prevalent problems being discussed include organized theft, hoarding of essential commodities and certain harmful traditional practices. Administrators and police heads of nine districts agreed to ferret out and bring before justice thieves who might seek sanctuaries in their respective areas and expose merchants who create artificial shortage of commodities. They also discussed the need to fight against retrogressive practices of local communities. comrade Efrem Mot-Baynor, District Administrator of Shashamene, said at the closing of the joint meeting that the discussions would greatly help in finding solutions to mutually shared problems. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Aug 83 p 3]

ETHIOPIANS TO RETURN--About 2,000 Ethiopian workers will return to their Motherland very shortly in line with the agreement previously reached by Ethiopia, Djibouti and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This was stated by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation and COPWE Central Committee member at a press conference he gave at his office yesterday. Comrade Dawit recalled that a great effort had been exerted so far so that Ethiopians who fled to Djibouti dislodged by the invading troops of the reactionary Mogadisho regime would return voluntarily and resume their livelihood in their previous localities. The Commissioner added that the UNHCR had extended an assistance of 8,000,000 dollars to help in the programme in which no less than 2,000 Ethiopians had returned to their Motherland so far. The Ethiopian Government is doing its level best, Comrade Dawit noted, to rehabilitate the returnees by providing them areas for farming and cattle rearing as well as building materials to enable them put up their homes. With favourable co-ordinated activities among three signatories, it is hoped that more efforts would be mounted so that 30,000 Ethiopian refugees would return voluntarily from Djibouti, Comrade Dawit said, noting that the programme sets example to countries with similar conditions. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Aug 83 p 5]

EASTERN SECTOR COMMAND--HARAR (ENA)--The sixth Anniversary of the founding of the Eastern Sector Command was marked here yesterday at the command's sports field in the presence of a large number of people. An exhibition portraying the achievements of the command in the battle field, in the political sphere, in development, literacy campaign, sports and other sectors, was also opened on the occasion. Sections and members which showed meritorious results in a socialist emulation drive were awarded prizes. Sports competitions in volleyball, basket ball and other disciplines were also staged including the presentation of songs highlighting the sacrifices and victories of the heroic Revolutionary Army. Speaking at the ceremony, Comrade Brig. Gen. Demissie Bulto, Commander of the Eastern Sector Command and COPWE Central Committee alternate member, recalled that the command was established at a time when internal and

external enemies were causing great strain on the stamina of the Revolution and the unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland. Comrade Brig. Gen. Demissie said that places that were occupied by the enemies were freed because of the rapid offensive measures taken by the Revolutionary Army under the guidance of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Hailu-Mariam. He added that today the members of the Revolutionary Army are struggling for the formation of the part of the working people and for the ultimate victory of the Revolution in accordance with the directives and guidance of COPWE. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Negussie Wolde-Michael, Chief Administrator of Hararghe region and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Tekaligne Balcha, COPWE Central Committee member and Head of COPWE's Organisational Affairs in Hararghe region, Comrde Lt. Col. Worku Cherinet, Head of the Political Department of the Eastern Sector Command, members of the regional COPWE committee and other officials. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 83 pp 1, 3]

RESAE'S FIRST CONGRESS--The first congress of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Students' Association (RESA) in Europe wound up Wednesday in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) after considering relevant international issues, the objective reality in Ethiopia and means of further strengthening the student body. The congress examined imperialist belligerent tendencies jeopardizing world peace and condemned all forces poised to threaten stability and endanger security. The congress also pledged to commit itself to the full and effective implementation of the Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress, including those on economic, defence and political issues. The congress participants also studied, means of further strengthening the Revolutionary Ethiopian Students' Association in Europe. Comrade Begashaw Atalal, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Kaffa region, made a closing remark at the end of the deliberations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Aug 83 p 1]

PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION--WOLLAITA SODO (ENA)--The provincial trade union of Wollaita in Sidamo region held a meeting here Friday at the office of the provincial peasants' association, and following the election of office-bearers to vacant posts pledged to implement the Proclamations on the National Military Service and the Territorial People's Militia. Opening the day-long seminar, Comrade Ashenafi Teklu, Head of the Organizational Affairs of the provincial COPWE, outlined AETU's contribution to the progress of the Revolution. He said that the members of AETU should continue to intensify their activities for the formation of the party of the working people, for the development of a socialist economy and to reinforce the defence force of the country. Speaking earlier, Comrade Ahmed Hussien, Chairman of the provincial trade union described the accomplishments of the union since the restructuring of AETU. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Aug 83 p 6]

CSO: 3400 '1919

BRIEFS

ISRAELI INVOLVEMENT IN COUP--Accra--The GHANIAN VOICE has denounced the subversive activities of Tel Aviv's secret service against Ghana. The VOICE states that Mossad--the Israeli intelligence service--grossly interferes in Ghana's internal affairs, supporting counterrevolutionary elements in the country. Having ensconced themselves in neighboring Togo with the help of their American counterparts, Mossad agents are preparing to infiltrate into Ghana supporters of the former neocolonial regime who had fled the country. The GHANIAN VOICE notes that Israeli "advisers" are training, among others, the participants of the aborted attempted coup in Ghana on 19 June 1983. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Jul 83 p 12] 12342

CSO: 3442/327

BRIEFS

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AGREEMENT--An agreement for cooperation and technology transfer, with an emphasis on technical assistance, management and personnel training, was signed between COMPAL and CAIL--Limpopo Agro-Industrial Complex--a Mozambican enterprise. The initiative, which is part of the diversification goals to which COMPAL is committed, will be introduced as a primary objective in the areas of industrial technology and management techniques within the agro-industrial fields, in which this Portuguese enterprise is known to have invested capital. Furthermore, this contract calls for the transfer to Mozambique of a large number of technical expert highly specialized in various fields: agricultural, industrial, organizational, and management. [Text] [Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 19 Jul 83 p 15] 12342

CSO: 3442/327

SECURITY ESTABLISHMENT'S 'STRANGLEHOLD' ON POLICY-MAKING ALLEGED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Zwelakhe Sisulu]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's security establishment: the Defence Force, the National Intelligence Service (Nis) and the State Security Council (SSC) have gained a stranglehold on the Government's policy making process.

The security establishment has positioned itself at the centre of power, according to Professor Kenneth Grundy, a political scientist at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland in the United States.

Prof Grundy spent several months in South Africa last year as a Bradlow Fellow at the South African Institute of International Affairs.

His views are contained in an essay entitled "The rise of the South African Security Establishment."

The ascendancy of the security establishment was apparent in the sixties, with the creation of the Bureau for State Security (Boss) and its close liaison with the Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

However, with the coming into power of Mr P W Botha, the influence of the security establishment on Government policy became more marked.

"The SADF is no longer simply an instrument for policy implementation. It is an active participant in policy making," Prof Grundy observes.

South Africa's insecurity and the fact that its governmental officials live in a world that they perceive to be fundamentally and increasingly hostile to the country, has resulted in this upward mobility by the security establishment.

Total Onslaught

This hostility by the free world towards white South Africa led to the Government creating its rallying cry of the "total onslaught".

The Government blamed the "total onslaught" against the country on the Soviet Union, a view Prof Grundy strongly contests.

"In south Africa, thousands of white people and millions of black loathe the apartheid system. Are they agents or tools of the Kremlin? Not today. But they will be if they are continually harassed by the authorities and accused of complicity in a foreign based revolution," Prof Grundy says.

He says certain institutional changes have taken place under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and with each shift the defence services have gained power and influence at the expense of other bodies.

The militarisation of South African society and its government can be traced back to the early sixties when then authorities were alarmed at the threat posed by the ANC, PAC, Umkhonto We Sizwe, Poqo and the Communist Party.

This militarisation was particularly prevalent in the white educational process where school children are encouraged to attend veld schools and are provided paramilitary drill and training and are psychologically prepared for national service.

Most of these programmes are ostensibly for the purpose of environmental education and outdoor survival techniques. "What is also included is a heady dose of political, and some would say partisan, indoctrination and paramilitary discipline," Prof Grundy notes.

Black school children are also subjected to some form of indoctrination, such as is the case when members of the SADF go to teach at black schools in army uniform.

On at least one occasion in the SADF teachers distributed the SADF magazine, The Warrior, in which it was claimed that the true leaders of the black people were not "convicts" like Nelson Mandela, but community council officers such as David Thebehali.

Intimidation

Referring to the relationship between the Press and the SADF, Prof Grundy makes the point that part of the positive image of the SADF is attributable to outright intimidation.

"Self-censorship in response to tightened secrecy and imposed journalistic restraints account for a situation where the security establishment is seldom mentioned except in a favourable light."

The strained relationship between the media and the SADF had at one point resulted in SABC production personnel refusing to be associated with a sabre-rattling and propagandistic documentary on the SADF.

A private company had to be hired to film the production.

In the concluding chapter of the essay, Prof Grundy says the rise of the security establishment grows out of a commitment to resist the "total onslaught" by mounting a "total national strategy".

The military dimension to the South African situation was meant to provide the politicians with the time and secure environment to bring about the needed changes.

"The Republic of South Africa finds itself in a state of 'pre-war', a situation that it has largely brought on itself," Prof Grundy says.

He identifies the African National Congress as the principal opposition to the regime.

"There is no question that the ANC and its imprisoned leaders are popular among the urban blacks.

"And it is also clear that ANC operatives infiltrating into the Republic are more effective and better trained than their colleagues of the past," he said.

South Africa, Prof Grundy says, is caught in an insoluble dilemma: "The Government feels that it must alert the people to the danger and threat posed by a total onslaught and must prepare itself for the expanding conflict; at the same time it must try to reassure the electorate that panic and desperate or extreme measures are not called for."

CSO: 3400/1924

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SEEN PAVING WAY FOR FEDERAL STATE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 Sep 83 p 8

[Article by Patrick Laurence: "Does Federal Light Shine From 'New Deal' Tunnel?"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's new tri-racial parliament could serve as a first step towards a future federal state, in which it will function as an "Upper House of Nationalities" comparable in power to the United States Senate, says Mr Murray Forsyth, reader in International Politics at the University of Leicester.

Mr Forsyth, author of a definitive book on confederalism — "Unions of States: The Theory and Practice of Confederation" — and a Bradlow Fellow with the Institute of International Affairs, has been an interested observer for the past 10 weeks on the debate over South Africa's pending new dispensation.

A quietly spoken man who, don-like, is inclined to pace the room as he collects his thoughts on tricky points, Mr Forsyth stresses that his views are tentative.

"I think that the Constitution Bill is riddled with faults and that it is an ultra-cautious document, but it does mark a step toward greater equality," he says.

The Government could have been bolder, it could have shown greater vision, but the principle of a greater measure of ethnic representation, of co-determination, is reasonable.

"It is a principle which could be developed further. Even Chris Heunis (Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning) has said he doesn't see it as the final

stopping place."

Consideration of the evolutionary possibilities of the constitution leads Mr Forsyth to talk about one of its cardinal weaknesses: exclusion of blacks.

"Government statements on the constitutional future of blacks seem to envisage some sort of confederal arrangement which will encompass both homeland and urban blacks," he says.

"But I am sceptical that it will solve the problem of accommodating blacks in the homelands and in the urban areas."

"Probably in the long term the best and most equitable solution is to bring blacks in the homelands and in the urban areas into the political system at the centre."

"Some form of group representation for blacks in a separate chamber in parliament will be a better solution."

"But even if you reached the point where blacks were included in a multi-chamber parliament, you would not have got half way. You wouldn't have completed the process of constitutional reform."

By assuring minority groups of a fixed stake in the central institutions of government, the multi-chamber parliament could serve as a precondition for the next phase: grafting on to the system a lower house elected on the basis of one man, one vote.

With the addition of a lower house, the old parliament will become an upper house, but one with real power.

"You have to have some guarantee before you can move toward any direct universal suffrage. You have to give the minorities some guarantee that they will not be brushed aside."

"Once you have a house in which groups are represented as groups ... rather like the US Senate, where each state has two representatives, irrespective of its size — it might be possible to bring in some form of universal suffrage for a lower house where the majority can prevail."

The essence of a federal state is that two parallel principles are represented in two powerful houses — the principle of group representation in one and the principle of individual representation in the other.

"In the US, the Upper House, the Senate, is immensely powerful. All the states are represented equally."

"In South Africa you could have an Upper house of Nationalities in which national or ethnic groups could be represented."

The scenario sketched by Mr Forsyth presents, as he readily admits, only one possible course which might be taken, not the inevitable path destined to be followed.

But the strength of the federal idea among many influential South African thinkers leads him to believe it is a feasible development.

"I have been impressed by the number of people who in the end say that a federal solution seems to be the only

logical way out. It gives me some sense of hope that what I am talking about is not a pie-in-the-sky."

Mr Forsyth goes on to express regret at the expenditure of too much time on "consociational democracy" as an option for South Africa and too little on federal structures.

"To my mind federalism offers a much more worthwhile and substantial principle of government and deserves far greater study."

Officially federalism is a taboo concept in governing circles. But the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, does envisage some form of confederation between South Africa and the nominally independent "homelands."

Mr Forsyth, however, thinks the Prime Minister's definition of confederation is deficient.

In a speech in Parliament last year Mr Botha defined a confederation as a "formal association of independent states" which is not a state and therefore does not have citizens or nationals or a central government.

According to Mr Botha, confederation "derives its existence from a multi-lateral treaty" signed for co-operation in defined fields, the most common of which are foreign affairs, defence, trade and finance.

Mr Forsyth cites Benelux and the European Economic Community (EEC) as two examples of economic confederation.

"If one looks at these bodies, it is wrong to say that there isn't joint government. Both have institutions which pass laws and where decisions can — and often are — made on majority vote."

In the EEC laws binding on all members are passed relating to the standard of farm products, the price of agricultural imports and exports and competition between industrial companies, he says.

Refocusing on South Africa, Mr Forsyth questions whether Mr Botha's idea of confederalism will provide the framework for a satisfactory relationship between South Africa and its nominally independent "homelands."

He doubts it will.

"Helping the homeland economies to become strong will not stop them from making fundamental demands for change. Instead of dealing with individuals, you will be dealing with quasi-states and they will press for more land and, in the urban areas, for more rights."

To solve these problems it will not be enough to work within the model of confederation, even in the broader sense shunned by Mr Botha, is one involving surrender of some power to a central governing institution.

"I think that the most viable course will be to proceed along a federal path," Mr Forsyth says. He then defines the difference between a confederation and a federation.

In a confederation you have got a central government passing laws (within agreed parameters). But it is based on a treaty between states and at its root it is fragile. A treaty can be revoked.

"A federation is not based on a revokable treaty. There is one federal state, though the constitution allows for much greater diversity than a unitary state."

Mr Forsyth does not make the point directly but the difference between Mr Botha's concept of confederation and that manifested by the EEC is one of degree.

Moreover, a confederation can easily evolve into a federation — and did in the case of the United States and Germany.

It is perhaps because these concepts overlap and shade off into one another that Mr Forsyth perceives the federal light at the end of the tunnel South Africa is about to enter.

GOVERNMENT'S RACIAL GROUPING SYSTEM CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Dr Franz Auerbach, educator and former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations]

[Text]

If you asked most Whites what group interests they wanted to have protected, they would probably say "schools and residential areas."

The more conservative ones might say they also don't want to be "crowded out" in public places/facilities and they want protection against "inter-marriage."

As a result of that kind of demand we have the Group Areas Act, segregated and unequal school systems, still many segregated public facilities (e.g. railway coaches, pools and, in some towns, public parks), race classification and the Mixed Marriages Act.

Now, if you asked a member of any other human "group" in South Africa what group interests they wanted protected they might want their right to equal education and equal public facilities protected, their right to live and work where they chose and could afford to.

In other words, they want the very things scrapped that many whites regard as essential. Which view of group interest prevails?

We should also have a closer look at how we define "groups." In the debate on the new constitution, it is argued that whites make up one group, "coloureds" another, Indians a third, and that there are nine African groups who differ markedly one

from the other.

Though that's how the system is presented, this method of defining groups doesn't correspond well with reality.

Cultural differences between whites who are Afrikaans-speaking, Greek, Portuguese and English-speaking are far greater than cultural differences between Xhosas and Zulus, and also far greater than cultural differences between those whites and "coloureds" who have Afrikaans as their mother-tongue and also belong to the Dutch Reformed Churches.

The way of life of Muslims in South Africa is probably essentially similar, though about half of them are classified "Indian" and the other half "coloured."

Why should these two parts of the Muslim community be forced to vote for different houses of Parliament?

And why, in spite of great similarities in traditions and language, should there be two Xhosa states — Transkei and Ciskei — and two Tswana states — Botswana and Bophuthatswana — if the determining factor is supposed to be language and cultural similarities?

Indian South Africans are members of six different language communities and of three different religions, but a common group identity is forced on them.

South Africans classified "coloured" are ethnically divergent, object to being classified "coloured" in very many cases, and are as divided according to religion and language, rural and urban dwellers, as are the whites.

The legal definition of "coloured" in our laws is perhaps the nastiest proof that "coloured" identity is forced on many who wish simply to be regarded as South Africans: a "coloured" is defined as someone who is neither a white nor a black (formerly Bantu).

Professor Carel Boshoff (The Star, August 30), who would like to push most of these so-called "coloureds" into rather barren areas of the North-west Cape, seeks analogies by suggesting that "Britain excluded the three Protectorates at the time of Union so that they could gain their freedom as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland." That is just not true.

Though these territories belonged geographically to the area that was being unified in 1910, the inhabitants of these territories had preferred British protection to joining what would today be called the "settler re-

gimes," Dutch and English-speaking.

The intention was to allow them to join the Union as soon as they said they wanted to, and the reason they didn't was that they refused to join an apartheid state, and so, in the process of decolonisation, Britain had no choice but to let them become independent, in spite of their geographic position. They would quite happily have joined a non-racial Union of South Africa.

Nor is it true that "nations such as the Xhosa, Zulu, Venda etc ... inside the Union laid claim to independence on similar grounds. Xhosa and Venda outside the "independent" homelands lay no such claims, nor do any Zulus.

It would be better if we recognised that depriving millions of South Africans of their citizenship just because of their African "race classification" is a monstrous injustice which is unfortunately part of the new dispensation.

This injustice alone may cause mounting unrest and hostility if we say 'yes' to a constitution which ignores seventy percent of the people of our country.

QOBOZA SCORES 'CANONIZATION' OF VORSTER

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

Many people interviewed yesterday said they were not touched by Mr Vorster's death and pointed to what they described as his "high handedness" as Minister of Justice and as Prime Minister.

Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of The World, banned while Mr Vorster was Prime Minister, described Mr Vorster's leadership as pathetic.

"I am quite amazed at the efforts by the SABC and other commentaries to canonise Mr Vorster.

"Far be it for me to judge his spiritual position. I would like to judge his actions as a man. As Minister of Justice, he perhaps more than anybody, prostituted the rule of law in South Africa and was the architect of some of the most draconian pieces of legislation ever seen in this country.

"And as Prime Minister, he may have enjoyed traces of brilliance here and there as shown by his detente initiatives.

"But on the whole, his performance was pathetic. In my encounter with him when he decided to close down The

World, I found him a particularly despicable person who was trying to satisfy the blood-thirsty mobs of the National Party who were calling for the ban of The World," he said.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said: "As good Christians we express our condolences to his family, but the black community will remember him as the man who introduced detention without trial in this country.

"Especially this week when we commemorate the death of Steve Biko, we feel that he may still have been alive if it were not for Mr Vorster's laws. Those of us who say evil can never prevail will be able to point to the fact that this man who had reached the highest position in the country was forced to resign in disgrace."

Mr Vesta Smith, an executive member of the Anti-President's Council Committee said she was not touched by Mr Vorster's death because he had done nothing for the voteless majority in the country.

TURFLOOP STUDENTS SLAM GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Johannesburg THE SOWETAN in English 12 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

MORE than 500 Turfloop students have condemned the deaths in detention of leaders, the policy of forced removals, influx control and the migratory labour system.

The resolution was taken at the sixth anniversary of the death in detention of Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader, who died in 1977.

The meeting took place as a ban by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg on similar gatherings in Johannesburg and Roodepoort was announced.

At the Turfloop meeting students and speakers who included Father S Mkhatswa, member of the United Democratic Front, and F Cachalia of the Transvaal Indian Congress condemned the death of Steve Biko.

The student body also condemned the unjust and brutal harassment of the Katlehong people

and the abhorrent system of forced removal, influx control and migratory labour system.

The students said Katlehong people have the right to live and work anywhere in the country of their birth and therefore do not have to be forcefully moved from the Katlehong township.

"We, the students of Turfloop, support the Katlehong people, as citizens of South Africa and condemn in the strongest terms any action that might be taken by the government against them," the students said.

Meanwhile scores of Katlehong people who have been ordered to leave the area by the

East Rand Administration Board boss Mr E Marx, were still in the area at the weekend.

• Azapo has announced that Biko Week meetings scheduled for tonight will continue. Weekend meetings for the late Black Consciousness founder, Steve Biko, had been banned in Johannesburg and Roodepoort by respective magistrates.

Tonight the meetings are at: Dube YWCA, 7 pm; Dobsonville St Mary's Anglican Church, and Jiswa Centre in Lenasia.

The speaker at the Dube meeting will be Mr Hilaku Rachidi, immediate past president of the banned Black People's Convention.

CSO: 3400/1924

BSS ORGANIZES BIKO COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Text]

STEVE Biko symbolises all those people who have died in detention, the national secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mr Popo Molefe said yesterday.

He was addressing more than 200 people at a commemoration service organised by the Black Students' Society (BSS) at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Biko, Mr Molefe said, should not be viewed in isolation: "We must see him as a symbol of all those who died at the hands of this racist regime."

He said the dead Black Consciousness leader had emerged at a time when the Government thought it had dealt a death blow to the liberation struggle by the banning of popular people's organisations such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

Mr Molefe urged that commemoration services should not be seen

as substitutes for organisation which would mobilise and sensitise the people.

He said organisations of the people had to be established and strengthened and solidarity meetings held to highlight the plight of people living in communities threatened by forced removals.

"We must go to those communities and call on the people to resist removal," he said. He also called for the rejection of the forthcoming white referendum and the constitutional proposals.

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the publicity secretary of the Release Mandela Committee (RMC) and a contemporary of Steve Biko's, sketched the development of Black Consciousness.

There had emerged within the struggle in South Africa, he said, a "struggle within a struggle" and this had the effect of weakening the liberatory effort while strengthening the enemy.

Whites Come Under Fire

THE ROLE of whites in black political organisations came under heavy fire from speakers at the

service to commemorate the sixth anniversary of the death of Black Consciousness leader, Steve

Biko, this week.

Mr Peter Jones, a friend of Steve Biko, who was with him at the time of his arrest, about a week before he died in detention, said whites had only succeeded in postponing liberation and the re-conquest of the land taken from blacks, because they were prepared to die in defence of apartheid.

He told about 200 people at the Dube YWCA on Monday night that the sons and daughters of the Oppenheims of this world were incapable of contributing to the destruction of capitalism.

Such people, he said, had no role to play "in the struggle for the liberation of Azanians." The struggle in this country had to be national first, before being anything else.

Mr Kehla Mthembu, who chaired the meeting, said the Black Consciousness philosophy was conceived when blacks became tired of

the white environment and broke away from organisations such as the National Union of South African Students (Nusas).

He added he found it strange that six years after Steve Biko's death, there were still blacks who did not believe that they could stand on their own without the help of whites from Mayfair and Lower Houghton.

Mr Hlaku Rachidi, former president of the Black People's Convention, said black exclusivism was necessary until such time that liberation was attained in South Africa.

He said the involvement of whites in the struggle had shown that the only role they were prepared to play was that of leading and dominating.

Another service, organised by the Black Students Society (BSS) was held at Glynn Thomas Hall at Baragwanath Hospital where various speakers paid tribute to Steve Biko.

CSO: 3400/1924

EFFECT OF RECESSION ON TRADE UNIONS

Braamfontein IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English May 83 pp 1-3

[Untitled Editorial]

[Text] Coping with the recession has been an entirely new experience for many South African trade unions, particularly the emergent unions. Organising workers since the last downturn, 1977, and through the subsequent boom period has resulted in rapid increases in the percentage of unionised workers.

According to the Department of Manpower, Black membership of registered unions rose from 259 582 in 1981 to 394 510 in 1982, and unregistered Black unions also achieved substantial growth during this period.

It appears then, that the recession has not had an adverse effect on the membership of trade unions. The Institute for Industrial Relations surveyed a small sample of trade unions to establish whether this was in fact the case, and whether unions had suffered any ill effects due to the economic downturn.

In an article, David Lewis of GWU suggests that the effect of the recession is uneven, affecting different industries differently. It appears that those industries most affected by the recession have been motor, metal and steel, textiles, and services, but clearly every sector of industry in South Africa has in some way felt the pinch--and consequently, so have workers and trade unions.

According to the Institute's analysis of reasons for strikes during 1982, 4,8% of strikes were caused by retrenchments. This figure, and information obtained from research amongst unions, point to the fact that retrenchment has become an increasingly prominent bone of contention between management and unions. MAWU, GWU and SABS are among the many unions who have negotiated retrenchment procedures with management.

Retrenchment policies of South Africa's emerging trade unions appear to be very much in line with agreements negotiated overseas.

Negotiations between local unions and management during a recession to some extent follow international trends regarding the nature of issues discussed.

In the United States of America, for example, the American Steelworkers' as well as other metal unions' main bargaining objectives for 1983 are job security and maintaining cost of living provisions.

The question of whether membership numbers are affected during the recession was difficult to answer. SEAWUSA said that this varied depending on whether members were local residents or migrant workers--it being more difficult to maintain contact with the latter group. Thus retaining the membership of migrant workers was difficult. Workers in other industrialised countries, e.g. the United Kingdom, however, tend to resist union recruitment attempts during a recession.

SAAWU maintains contact with retrenched workers through its Unemployed Workers' Union and SABS said they relied on their local branches to maintain contact as best possible.

Most unions said that they did not expect retrenched members to pay membership fees, and as a result the unions' funding was affected. SABS carries retrenched workers for six months after which time their membership falls away.

South African unions' demands that contact be maintained with retrenched workers with a view to re-employing them at a later stage when jobs become available are also matched by similar demands from overseas unions.

David Lewis, in his article, also made the point that unionisation of the unorganised worker in South Africa is not significantly retarded by recession because:

--Black workers in South Africa are not generally losing a well-paid, satisfying job when they are retrenched;

--the threat of unemployment is not seen as being any greater during a recession than during a boom; and

--the strong political incentive to join a union is not affected by a recession.

Mr Nsibandé of NUSMRE said a recession is "not the end of the world for the Black worker".

Few unions offer aid or assistance to retrenched workers beyond assisting with unemployment insurance claims and job hunting. SAAWU, however, offers more. They established an Unemployed Workers' Union in 1980 which offers financial aid for members and self-help projects. A number of unions have set up funds to assist retrenched workers, but as these are very new they are of only minimal benefit. More extensive assistance is provided by the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations.

Unions have been active in taking up cases where members have claimed that their retrenchment was actually victimisation. For example, SACWU alleged that Triomf Fertilizers had committed an unfair labour practice by laying off

approximately 60 of its 800 workers including SACWU's entire branch executive committee. This was settled out of court, apparently in the union's favour.

None of the unions surveyed had retrenched amongst their own staff, nor had they instituted salary cuts. It was noted by SABS that such a step would be considered if the economic climate did not improve. Emerging unions canvassed said they would not consider this as an option.

On the question of the effects of the recession on union credibility, responses ranged from positive through to negative, and there did not appear to be a correlation between response and type of union either. The Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union said the recession had enhanced union credibility because the unions' function of protecting the worker was highlighted. SABS felt, on the other hand, that unions had suffered loss of face, especially where they were seen to be impotent in the face of mass retrenchment in industries such as iron and steel.

Our survey supported the notion that the balance of power does tend to swing in favour of management during a recessionary period. It appears difficult to win new demands and the task of unions then becomes one of trying to stabilise and maintain the status quo and gains made prior to the recession. They also seem to have used the time to consolidate within their organisations e.g. the recent unity talks in Cape Town.

Industrial action such as strikes, tends to be less effective as management has less to lose. It appears that unions such as SAAWU and NUTW, are using this channel possibly as an alternative to the strike weapon.

Regarding the question of whether companies have responded positively to the effects of the recession, John Copelyn of NUTW, said that employers seem to have "acted more responsibly this time around" possibly due to greater union activity.

Overall, the recession has had a wide ranging effect on the various trade unions in this country. It has been a difficult experience for both labour and management who should closely examine the implications for their future relationships.

CSO: 3400/1924

BOTHASAYS WHITES MUST PROTECT 'CIVILISED VALUES'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Text]

WHITES had a duty in South Africa to protect civilised values and also to accept other population groups, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha told the congress yesterday.

Mr Botha, speaking after a motion which expressed appreciation for his leadership, insight and clear directives for better race relations, said the NP would continue to uphold civilised values, for it was the only answer to the communist threat.

"I believe we have a task to carry the huge, but not unpleasant, burden of protecting civilised values in South Africa, he said.

"We cannot expect our sons to stand on the borders fighting communism and sometimes laying down their lives if we do not create peace behind their backs."

The Government aimed to create a new spirit in South Africa to make civilised values attractive to other population groups.

"I believe a "Yes" vote in the referendum will be a contribution to South African nationhood and stability.

"If we really want nationhood and stability, and if we really want prosperity, there is only one alternative for us and that is the alternative proposed by the National Party."

Mr Botha said he was thankful the New Republic Party had the courage to support the proposed new constitutional system despite the fact that it was critical of several aspects.

He stressed the referendum battle was not a battle between parties or party policies, but a battle for prosperity and security for the people in the country.

Mr Botha thanked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for his thorough and hard work in the difficult task of preparing the new constitution, and urged delegates to return to their

constituencies and "not let this golden opportunity slip through your hands".

He was responding to a resolution by the Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, for congressional support for the government's constitutional plan and rejection of opposition party plans.

Mr De Klerk said South Africa had reached a vital crossroads and had no time to waste in implementing the Government's plan.

Mr Heunis spoke briefly to the motion after the Prime Minister, and said there was no one who denied the important role the Afrikaner played in the constitutional development of South Africa.

Should the new constitution be implemented peacefully and orderly then it would have to be done with the support of the electorate of which the Afrikaner was, numerically, in the majority.

ANGLO AMERICAN CHAIRMAN DEFENDS LARGE CORPORATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 83 p 5

[Text]

ANGLO American Corp Ltd. chairman Gavin Relly defended large corporations like his own against criticism that they have too strong a grip on South Africa, saying that firms had to be big to compete internationally.

In a speech to the South African-West German Chamber of Trade and Industry, Relly argued against excessive regulation of business and said afterwards he thought the Competitions Board already had enough teeth.

Urgent

Last week Trade and Industry Minister Dawie de Villiers said he had ordered the Competitions Board to make an urgent investigation into the country's conglomerates and their effect on competition. De Villiers mentioned the possibility of new legal restrictions.

After referring to the findings of share analyst Robin McGregor, who has calculated that the Anglo-American Corp controls over half the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's share capitalisation, Relly said: "We cannot afford, in a frontier

economic society . . . all those nice rules and regulations which so tortuously determine, for instance, American business behaviour.

"The main thrust of Government policy should be to encourage, in every way, private initiative to expand our industrial and commercial base."

A Martian looking at the world's economies would see many contradictions both in capitalist and in socialist systems and would see the importance of size, Relly said.

Relly said economic growth depended on the initiative of Black, Coloured and Indian citizens and on protection of South Africa's industrial base from what he called impossible foreign competition.

Protection

Asked after his speech about the need for protection, Relly said protective barriers against competition from countries like Japan should not be removed hastily.

"The problem at the moment is that we have very small industrial production units here and they are simply not competitive overseas," he said.

RAPID GROWTH, PRESTIGE OF MAWU DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 83 p 7M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

At last count the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) was in the throes of 13 disputes, had signed 11 recognition agreements in nine months, and was seeking the highest Industrial Court settlement yet for unfair labour practices — plus the reinstatement of 249 Brits workers retrenched almost a year ago.

But the situation changes rapidly.

"I don't like to contact the Press with news of every development," shrugs Mr David Sebabi. "Union officials simply do not have time."

Even in the fluid and dynamic arena of labour relations, Mawu has already earned a formidable reputation — not least because it is willing to push hard for its members in times of a recession.

Mawu is neither a young, nor emergent union. It has been in existence for 10 years. But, bound by restrictive labour legislation before 1979, it found itself with barely the room to breathe, let alone manoeuvre.

Faced with a formidable foe in the guise of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation (Seif-

sa), the biggest and most powerful employer organisation in the country, Mawu's initial decision to keep away from the Industrial Council and negotiate at factory level was understandable.

As a small non-racial unregistered union, vulnerable to attacks, Mawu's main priorities were to build up strong shop floor support and organisation in the factories, says Mr Sebabi.

Strict adherence to these governing principles began to pay off after the Wiehahn Commission findings when the small union was given the legislative latitude to organise — and subsequently also decided to register.

In the space of two years from 1979, union membership rose from about 100 members at a handful of factories to more than 10 000 workers at companies country-wide.

Today, says Mr Sebabi, the union membership stands at 20 000 on the basis of stop orders, but conservative estimates put the figure at about 40 000 and expanding fast.

The majority of

Mawu's members are unskilled workers who are particularly susceptible to retrenchments, and to many of them a strong union represents protection.

Mr Sebabi willingly admits: "Retrenchments have been our major problem this year, with 5 000 Mawu members already forced into the growing pool of unemployed workers."

But this does not mean the union is not willing to fight back.

Just under a year ago, 900 workers at B and S Engineering and Steel-brite in Brits were collectively dismissed shortly after the union began operating at the firm.

When the company began selective re-hiring, 300 Mawu members refused to bow to management pressures and the union took its case to the Industrial Court on the basis of allegedly unfair labour practices.

The R850 000 the union is demanding is the biggest claim yet. The B and S workers have also set an example of what union unity can mean in the face of enormous odds, and have met every day for the past 11 months to discuss day-to-day survival tactics.

On February 20 this year, the union took another major step in its

decision to join the Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry.

After nine years of negotiating outside the Industrial Council and a continuing battle for recognition with Seifsa, it seemed to many that the union had finally capitulated.

Instead, observers regard the decision as a skilful and strategic countermove by Mawu.

Now Mawu not only has a presence on the council but it also reserves the right to negotiate for higher wages at factory level — no matter what minimum is negotiated at Industrial Council level with Seifsa.

This year Mawu rejected outright the employers' increases of between 10 and 21 cents an hour and took the battle to the factory floor. Events over the past month have shown just how serious they are about tackling employers through the structured channels.

"The employers seem to be sticking to Seifsa's perspective. In many cases it gives us no alternative but to declare a dispute," says Mr Sebabi.

Deadlocks over wage issues led to disputes at Highveld Steel, Duns-wart, USCO, the Associa-

tion of Electrical Cable Manufacturers, Siemens and Asea cable firms.

Last week the union's Natal branch declared disputes at Scottish Cables — for refusing to negotiate wage rates, at McKinnon Chain, where the union intends approaching the Industrial Court with costs compelling the employer to negotiate bona fide with the union, at CYC Engineering because of the company's refusal to supply free overalls and boots for the protection of its employees; at Gedore Tools over the reinstatement of 10 retrenched workers; and at W B Camerons, a Barlows subsidiary, because of dissatisfaction with the wage increases offered.

But whatever happens at the cutting edge, Mawu has also had its successes.

It secured a position on the Metal Industries Pension Fund Board in May this year and has been using its influence to bring about a number of changes in the composition and structure of the board.

In addition to the high tally of recognition agreements, Mawu has succeeded in persuading some employers to give full plant-based bargaining rights to the union.

CITIZEN, COMMANDO FORCES TRAIN IN BUSHMANLAND

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 5 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Willem Steenkamp]

[Text]

THE sounds of modern warfare — the chop-chop-chop of camouflaged helicopters and the rattle of machine-guns — disturbed the ancient quiet of the Bushmanland last week as Citizen and Commando Force soldiers completed the first phase of what might be the longest military exercise ever launched in the Cape.

Months in the planning, "Exercise Blits 1" will not come to an end till next year, by which time it will have tested the military organization in all parts of Western Province Command's sprawling area of responsibility.

Last week's activities were also the first sizeable military exercise ever to be held in the Bushmanland, a huge expanse of virtually unpopulated semi-desert which raises the juiciest mutton in the Cape but is almost always in a state of actual or impending drought.

Frontier

It is also due to become part of the Cape's northern frontier when SWA/Namibia eventually becomes independent

— but when exercise director Commandant Piet van Rensburg spoke at a press briefing on Friday he emphasized that the exercise should not be related to events in nearby SWA/Namibia.

The Bushmanland, he explained, was designed to test the command's logistics and communications systems, its equipment and the quality of its troops under the toughest conditions.

It was about as far away from Cape Town as one could get, and was so thinly-populated that there was minimum disruption of local residents.

Enemy

However, the exercise enemy "must come from somewhere and as we see it, he will come from established bases in Angola and head southwards".

About 650 men of the Regiment Universiteit Stellebosch under Commandant Johan Baard, and the Springbok Commando under Commandant Koos Beukes, were deployed last week over about 20 000km² of semi-desert popu-

lated only by a handful of farmers, a few small settlements and the mining village of Aggenys.

Under the overall direction of Colonel J Kotze, OC Commando Group 3, they spent their days hunting down a group of 20 "insurgents" drawn from Cape Town's 10 Anti-Aircraft Regiment — with travel-stained umpires standing by to decide who won each contact after the (blank) rifle-fire had died away.

'Equipment good'

Commandant Van Rensburg said his troops were "doing very well — my poor enemy can't move without being zapped". Communications and logistics had worked well, and "the equipment is good — it has to be in this part of the world".

There had been excellent co-operation from residents of all races, so that the "insurgents" had had to move mainly by night to avoid being reported.

From his headquarters at Aggenys in buildings loaned by the mining company there, Commandant Johan Baard of RUS controlled a huge chunk of the Bushmanland — a routine round-trip visit to his company headquarters at Henkries, Dabenoris and Swartkoppies, he said, involved a 505km journey over roads so poor that only four-wheel-drive vehicles could be used.

The next phase of the exercise starts tomorrow with a live-ammunition shoot at Touwsrivier.

PROFESSOR BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR CAPE LABOR PROBLEMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 83 p 11

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

The labour conflict in the Eastern Cape should be seen as the cost of the political alienation which was part of South Africa's national policy, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of Natal University told a top-level seminar on industrial relations in Johannesburg yesterday.

The newly-elected head of the SA Institute of Race Relations described the escalating conflict — particularly in the Ciskei — as one of the unhappiest issues in the country today.

"In South Africa we struggled to a point of evolution where certain Government departments have a reasonably mature attitude to black trade unions.

"In Ciskei they seem to be responding to the unions as our Government did 10 years ago," he added.

"There is no need for our industrial workers to be ex-

posed to a different system run according to different rules."

His comments come in the wake of the Ciskei Government clampdown on the South African Allied Workers Union last week.

The unaffiliated and fast-growing union was banned by the Ciskei Government last Friday after almost three years of harassment.

At the time of the banning, virtually the entire Saawu leadership of the East London area was in detention and president Mr Thozamile Gweta has gone into hiding.

There are also more than 80 union members still in detention following mass arrests by Ciskei police after the Mdantsane bus boycott.

Professor Schlemmer said that if anything was to be learned from the Eastern Cape, it was to try to avoid the same thing elsewhere.

Labour's Unity Not Revolutionary

The solidarity shown by black workers over recent years should not be confused with a revolutionary worker consciousness, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer told an industrial relations seminar in Johannesburg yesterday.

"All evidence indicates that the present aggression shown by unionised workers is a tem-

porary aggression essentially different from the deep ideological rift between management and workers," he said in an address on future scenarios in industrial relations.

The powerful needs and material aspirations of black workers, the idea of the black collective workforce ranged against white management,

and the homogeneity of the group as a whole had contributed to this solidarity.

"But radicalisation of the black labour movement is not likely to occur rapidly as long as the majority of the workforce are unskilled and hence have low bargaining power," he told delegates to the two-day seminar.

However there were some danger signs for management, said Professor Schlemmer. Drawing on the findings of an attitudinal survey among 500 black workers in the Durban area he pointed to:

- A negative view of management — the labour force saw white management in most instances as hostile.
- Some 60 percent of workers interviewed felt they were discriminated against at work because they were black.
- A lack of trust in white-run institutions with the exception of banks and building societies.
- The "system" in its broad sense does not have much legitimacy for workers.

These factors could serve to intensify labour action among workers without a high level of political consciousness, said Professor Schlemmer.

Managements should take note of a new trend — the increase in the number of black school-leavers with higher qualifications. These would become the production line workers of the future in a scarce job market "At the same time political consciousness is going to be very different," he warned.

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY STUDENT LEADER EXPECTS 'DIFFICULT' YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Sep 83 p 8M

[Article by Jean Hey]

[Text]

Brendan Barry, new president of the University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council (SRC), flicks the ash from his cigarette and admits with a reluctant shrug that the year ahead is likely to be a difficult one.

It is not easy to be the leader of about 16 000 volatile students on a campus known for its strong political stands.

"We are heading for a tough year. Already progressive organisations such as Nusas have come under pressure from right-wing groups and the State.

DIPLOMAT

"They will continue to try to intimidate us — but we won't bow to them."

He speaks in soft and low tones, using well-considered words in a manner that suggests that despite his strong political feelings, here is an excellent diplomat.

It is a quality he will need in his new position. As SRC president, much

of Brendan's time will be spent negotiating with academic and administrative staff and trying to solve student problems.

"It's a juggling act that can be demanding. I just happen to be able to communicate easily with different groups of people."

Political feelings on the Wits campus are running high this year, he says.

The "quota Act" and the new constitutional proposals have made students aware of the importance of politics.

But this diffident 22-year-old, who last year held the highly political SRC projects portfolio, sees political issues as an exciting challenge.

AWARENESS

"The SRC must promote political awareness on campus.

"Students must be able to make decisions on the future of South Africa not from a position of prejudice but from one of knowledge.

"A university cannot remove itself from society. It cannot pretend to be some disconnected ivory tower. I believe universities in South Africa have an important role to play in opposing apartheid."

These words are not from someone who has forever lived in a liberal atmosphere. Born in the Free State, Brendan sees himself well-rooted in South Africa.

"I am committed to the future of this country. I intend staying here at all costs," he says.

As he gazes from his top-floor window across the sprawling campus, this slightly built, bearded student speaks of the vibrancy of Wits which he sees as a reflection of the city.

"The pace of campus life is fast — students can clash and issues can blow up before you know it. It is daunting but it is also exciting — students are questioning and are becoming aware. We want to encourage that."

PRETORIA UNIVERSITY ACADEMICS SUPPORT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Sep 83 p 10

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

A GROUP of 202 academics at Pretoria University yesterday came out in support of the constitutional proposals to counter colleagues who have publicly expressed opposition.

However, top academics at the university said there was no "polarisation" within their ranks, and the group in favour of the constitution was not seeking confrontation with its colleagues.

The "Yes" move follows the backing by 54 lecturers and professors of the university of a "No" stand.

Yesterday the group in favour of the constitutional proposals emerged mainly from the science and engineering faculties.

Heading a petition signed by 202 academics are Prof P A van Niekerk, Professor of Logopaedics, Prof B J Grobler, engineering, Prof J C Engelbrecht, mathematics, Dr P H Roodt, Afrikaans

and Mr C D Jacobs, education.

Among the signatories is the Vice-Rector of the university, Prof H P van der Schijff, together with the prominent political scientist, Professor Charles Niewoudt.

Prof Van Niekerk said in an interview that the group had decided to act to "put right" the one-sided picture people had appeared to build up after the stand by the anti-group.

There was no intention to seek polarisation among academics at the university, and, in fact, the 202 had acted with reluctance — although believing it had become time for the "silent majority" to express its views.

The statement signed by the 202 made four main points. It said it felt certain aspects of the proposals should be questioned, but on the whole regarded them as a big step forward.

ARMS INDUSTRY DEVELOPS WEAPONS SECRETLY

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 31 Aug 83 p 9

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: Ever since the arms boycott began in earnest in 1977, South Africa has been treated periodically to the fanfare which accompanies the launch of another locally developed piece of weaponry.

The Press is summoned, television gives lengthy coverage to the event and colour pictures and articles appear in publications as the authorities cock a snook at the protagonists of the arms boycott.

But until the Defence Force and the manufacturers, Armscor, are ready to launch the new product, its development is kept secret and South Africans know little of how the country's defensive capability is developed.

However, a document drawn up by Armscor and the SADF, entitled Policy and Procedure for the Procurement of Material, sheds some light on how South Africa has gone about making itself self-sufficient in arms production.

The document was reproduced in a magazine put out by Armscor which describes the background, organisation and achievements of the corporation.

The requirement for new weapons is based on the SADF's interpretation of the threat against the country and on its future strategy and tactics. The technical divisions of Armscor help the Defence Force to define needs clearly and accurately.

This phase is followed by a project study where all the practical solutions for satisfying the needs are analysed by a team of Defence Force and Armscor

representatives. This team makes specific recommendations and the final solution is selected from these recommendations.

Where the piece of weaponry is complex or very expensive a development phase is undertaken. This involves the complete technical design and often the building of a prototype by an Armscor subsidiary or a private contractor.

Then comes the procurement study, when a product specification is drawn up after evaluating the tests on the prototype. This includes estimating the finance that will be required.

When the Defence Force has approved the specifications and cost estimates, it authorises Armscor to place the order for the equipment.

During manufacture Armscor is responsible for ensuring that the product will meet SADF standards and requirements.

Armscor has nine subsidiaries which do a fair amount of its work, but 70 percent of Armscor work is carried out by the private sector.

The corporation spends R1 500-million a year on armaments for South Africa, accounting for a substantial portion of the defence budget.

This method has helped Armscor supply the SADF with everything from tents and water-bottles to guided missiles and computer systems.

The Armscor magazine. This is Armscor, lists almost two dozen production highlights, including navy strike craft, Impala jets and radar systems for the air force and artillery and troop carriers for the army.

DEPRESSED COAL MARKETS DELAY OPENING OF MINES

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 2 Sep 83 p 13

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG. — The recession in the world coal markets is delaying development of two coal mines in KaNgwane according to the annual report of the Mining Corporation.

The Corporation plays the role of a government "mining house" with the aim of finding and developing mineral deposits in the National States.

Joint ventures

Once it has located economically exploitable orebodies, the Mining Corporation aims at developing them through joint ventures with private sector mining companies.

The two coal mines are on the northern and central sectors of the anthracite field in the Nkomazi area of KaNgwane.

The field has total estimated reserves of about 300m tons of anthracitic coal.

One coal mine is to be developed by Messina while the other is to be developed by a joint venture involving two South African construction companies and Metellgesellschaft.

Mining Corporation chairman, Dr A H Taute, says in his annual review there was a substantial

drop in exploration expenditure by private sector mining companies in the National States during the year to end-March.

Expenditure

Exploration expenditure has not dropped below R2m since 1979 but in the year to end-March it fell to R875 000.

Mining Corporation itself spent R1 833 000 on exploration during the year which is up on last year's level but slightly down on the record R2m spent in the 1981 financial year.

The corporation has been in existence for 14 years but yesterday's annual report will probably be its last. It is to be absorbed into the Southern Africa Development Bank.

The Development Bank, which is to start operations, this month was formed in 1981 to be a major part of government decentralization strategy for the growth of economically-underdeveloped areas.

Mining Corporation staff will be placed where possible in the Development Bank or else transferred to other government departments.

Apart from the KaNg-

wane coal deposits, other major orebodies which could be developed depending on market demand are a 65m ton anthracitic coal find in Kwazulu and a 35m ton platinum-bearing ore body in Lebowa.

This is the Maandaagshoek find which the Mining Corporation has formed as a joint venture with JCI's Rustenburg Platinum (Rusplat) to develop.

Viability

Rusplat has been sinking exploratory incline shafts since the beginning of 1983 to determine the economic viability of the project.

"The investigation is expected to be completed within three to four years after which a final decision will be taken on whether to proceed with exploitation," Dr Taute said.

Other mineral finds are a 260m ton vanadium/iron ore deposit in Lebowa, a 32m ton nickel/copper/platinum ore body also in Lebowa, 95m tons of blend coal in Venda, 108 000 tons of magnesite ore in Gazankulu and 1 300 000 tons of uranium bearing ore in Qwa-Qwa.

MOVES TO SAVE ENDANGERED PELAGIC FISH STOCKS REPORTED

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Sep 83 p 9

[Article by Jane Arbous]

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr John Wiley, yesterday announced control measures aimed at rebuilding South Africa's endangered pelagic fish stocks.

The new deal — to protect the two pelagic fish spawning grounds on the West Coast and between Cape Point and Cape Agulhas — includes:

- The closure of Walker Bay for fishing.

- A second 1983 season from October 1 to December 15.

- Different quotas.

- A possible seal culling programme.

- Restructuring of the Fisheries Department.

- A stabilization fund for "bad times" in the fishing industry.

National policy

A national fishing policy for the optimum exploitation of resources was continuing to receive attention, he said.

Mr Wiley said most of the recommendations by the Alant commission of inquiry into the fishing industry had been accepted, and after discussing them extensively with all interested parties, he felt he had the support and co-operation of the industry.

The Alant report — released in August — was strongly critical of the industry, saying it was over-extended, guilty of abusing regulations, and not in control of itself.

Mr Wiley said this year's second fishing season would be from October 1 to December 15. Next year's season would start on January 15 and an announcement on the probability of another split season would be made later, he said.

Introducing a split-quota system as a new control measure, he said only 15 000 tons of anchovies could be caught in the coming season in the area east of Cape Point. Of this, 8 000 tons were to be caught by a limited number of West Coast-registered boats and 7 000 tons by Gansbaai Marine on the East Coast.

Private boat-owners and the quota holders would come to an agreement, he said. He also warned against the catching of any pilchards.

There were no specific quotas for catching off the West Coast, he said. However, catches of red-eye, mackerel, massbanker, lantern fish and anchovy would

be monitored on a weekly basis to ensure that the catches were not excessive.

If he decided that enough had been caught, the season would be closed immediately.

Extensive research would be carried out during the season, he said.

He also announced the closure of Walker Bay in a straight line from Mudge Point to Danger Point, as an experimental conservation measure. No fishing would be allowed in this area, which would become a sanctuary like False Bay.

Gansbaai fishermen who had been protected until now, would have to go farther out into the east of the Cape Point area to catch.

Mr Wiley said he supported the culling of the rapidly-increasing seal population, in spite of the Alant commission rejecting demands by fishermen to do so.

He conceded that it was a sensitive subject and said extensive research would be done before embarking on a seal-culling programme. He noted that Seal Island alone had a seal population of between 45 000 and 60 000.

Mr Wiley also announced that there would be a management committee for the industry, a smaller and more effective advisory fisheries council, and that the kreef catching season would open on November 15.

Other aspects of the Alant report were still being considered.

Asked whether Hout Bay fishermen — already complaining about the closure of False Bay — would suffer from the restrictions, Mr Wiley said he did not expect any hardship.

GRANDBAZ ENTERS BLACK CONSUMER MARKET

Cape Town THE CAPE TIMES in English 3 Sep 83 pp 10-11

[Article by Paul Dold]

[Text]

GRANDBAZ is thrusting into the black consumer market with a R3,38m takeover of the country's third largest mail order business — Charles Velkes — and in a separate deal is linking with Soweto businessman, Mr Richard Maponya and entering Soweto.

The twin deals negotiated by Cape Town's Steve Phelps and Quantum Acceptances follow a strategy decision to expand into this market segment and strong expansion is likely both in mail order and black supermarkets.

Grand has entered into a management contract with Mr Maponya to manage his new supermarket in Soweto. The group will also advise on buying and is to train Soweto residents for management.

Although the deal involves only one store at this stage, Grand clearly envisages a chain of stores in black areas. The link with the well-known Soweto businessman would appear the more important of the two deals.

Meat markets

The deals plus a third — where Grand is buying back a half share in its Grandfare meat markets are likely to significantly boost earnings per share. All the deals are cash —

no shares are being issued — and are being funded from internal resources.

Grand has also announced that it is appointing a new Grandbaz group general manager — Mr Ivan Epstein who is managing director of Charles Velkes. He is also being appointed to the board of Grandbaz.

Grand is paying cash for Charles Velkes which operates throughout the Southern African market and Velkes is expected to produce pre-tax profits of not less than R1m for the 12 months ending February 1984. Velkes earned profits of R620 000 in the year ended February 1983.

While the deal if it had been effective from March 1, last year would have reduced the net asset value per share from 414c to 351c (Velkes main asset is its mailing lists) earnings per share would have risen from 73.58c to 88.7c.

Should profits be more or less than R1m or net current assets be less than R1 017 669 the purchase price will be adjusted accordingly.

Trade agreement

The vendors have entered into a suitable restraint of trade agreement for five years and the normal warran-

ties have been provided.

Velkes' board is being restructured with the appointment of Mr Allan van Riet as black consumer market specialist (previously with Sales House and Grandbaz) moving over to general manager of Velkes.

Other directors include Grandbaz's management accountant, Mr Anthony Scott-Wilson and secretary Mr Johan Duckitt. Mr Jackie Sachar managing director of Grandbaz will be chairman of Velkes Mail Order.

The meat deal involves Grand taking over the remaining 50 percent of its butcheries from meat suppliers National Meat and SA Meat for R600 000. Grand had an option in July 1978 to buy back the half share after five years and this has now been exercised. Grandfare will thus become a wholly-owned subsidiary and earnings per share on a historical basis will rise by some 10 percent.

Comment: The deals are a significant new growth area for Grandbaz and should provide strong profit growth in the upswing. In the interim, the mail order will boost Grandbaz profits at a time when margins have been

under pressure in the recession and it is a cash business. The Soweto deal in particular could be well worth watching.

BEA, COMPUTER FAIRS AGREE ON EXHIBITIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 Sep 83 p 16M

[Article by Duncan Collings]

[Text]

Hopefully the controversy surrounding the Business Equipment Association's exhibition policy has finally been laid to rest with the announcement that it has given permission for SA Computer Fairs to stage an annual micro-exhibition.

The annual micro-expo in Johannesburg thus joins the biennial Business Efficiency Exhibition and such shows as Computers 84, sanctioned by the BEA.

But the BEA will not promote, or take under its wing in any way, the annual micro show, which will remain entirely under the auspices of SA Computer Fairs.

The new policy was unanimously agreed at a meeting of the Computer Dealers' Council of the BEA in July and, says association executive director Mr Les Wood, reflects the wishes of dealers with the BEA.

The micro-exhibition will be open to all reputable exhibitors, whether BEA Computer Dealers Council members or not.

Base 2 managing director, Mr Angus Anderson — also chairman of the Computer Dealers' Council — says applications to the BEA from other fair organisers were turned down.

This was "because Computer Fairs have a five-year record

and we believe they will best serve the interests of sectors of the market such as dealers and more personal type computer distributors, while the BEA will continue to handle larger, more business-type orientated computers."

Mr Mackie Glasser, a director of SA Computer Fairs, says "we have met the requirements of the BEA, which we found to be reasonable, and we're more than happy to co-operate with them on the fair and, in the interests of the industry, to maintain the quality and standards of service which we agreed upon."

He says next year's exhibition will be substantially larger than this year's as he expects greater support following the agreement with the BEA.

Mr Wood sounds a warning: "We are really stating BEA policy even more firmly, and it shouldn't be thought that any who think they can, can jump on the bandwagon and run a computer fair — because they won't get BEA approval."

The agreement between SA Computer Fair and the BEA has been generally welcomed by the industry as many dealers had complained of what they regarded as the "high-handed" attitude of the BEA in setting its exhibition policies.

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